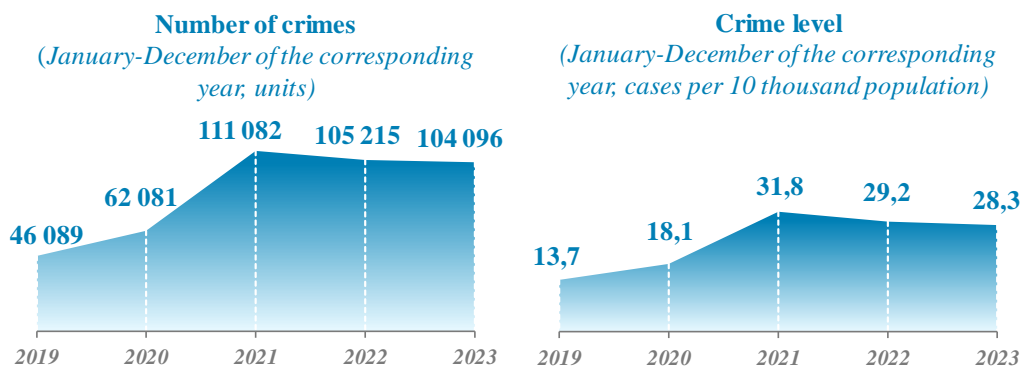


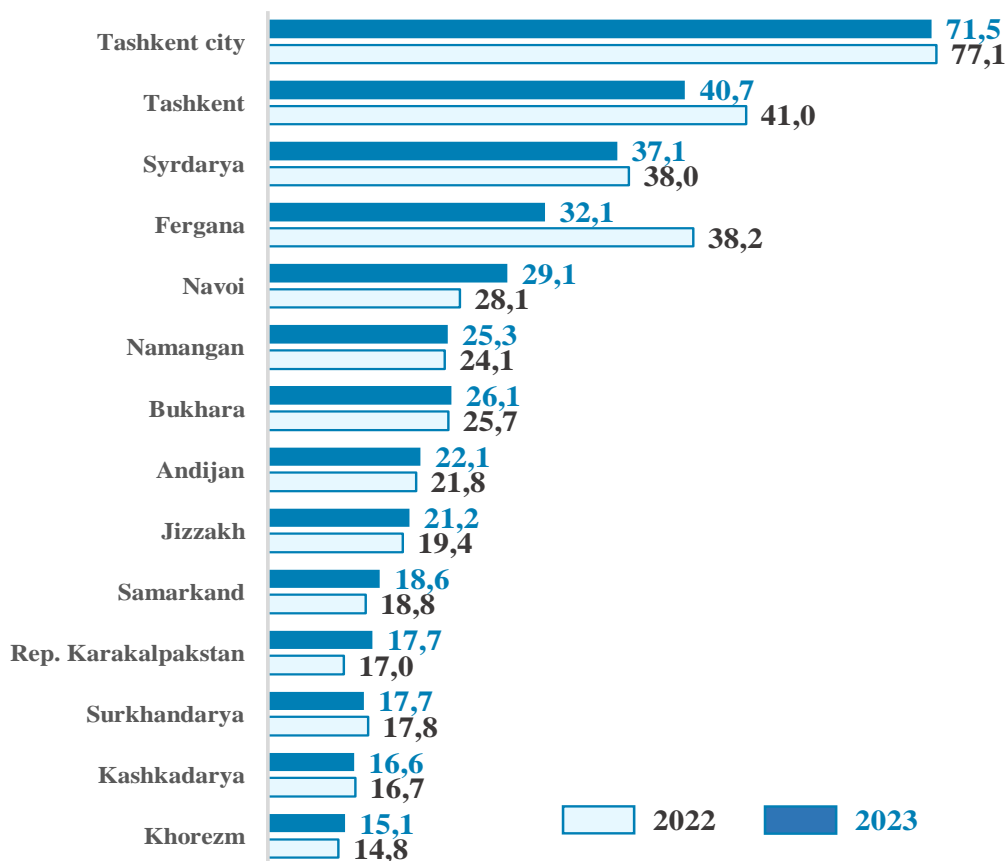
XVII. OFFENSES

SECTION 1. NUMBER OF REGISTERED CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Crime – This is a historically volatile social and criminal law negative phenomenon, which is a system of crimes committed in a certain territory at one time or another.



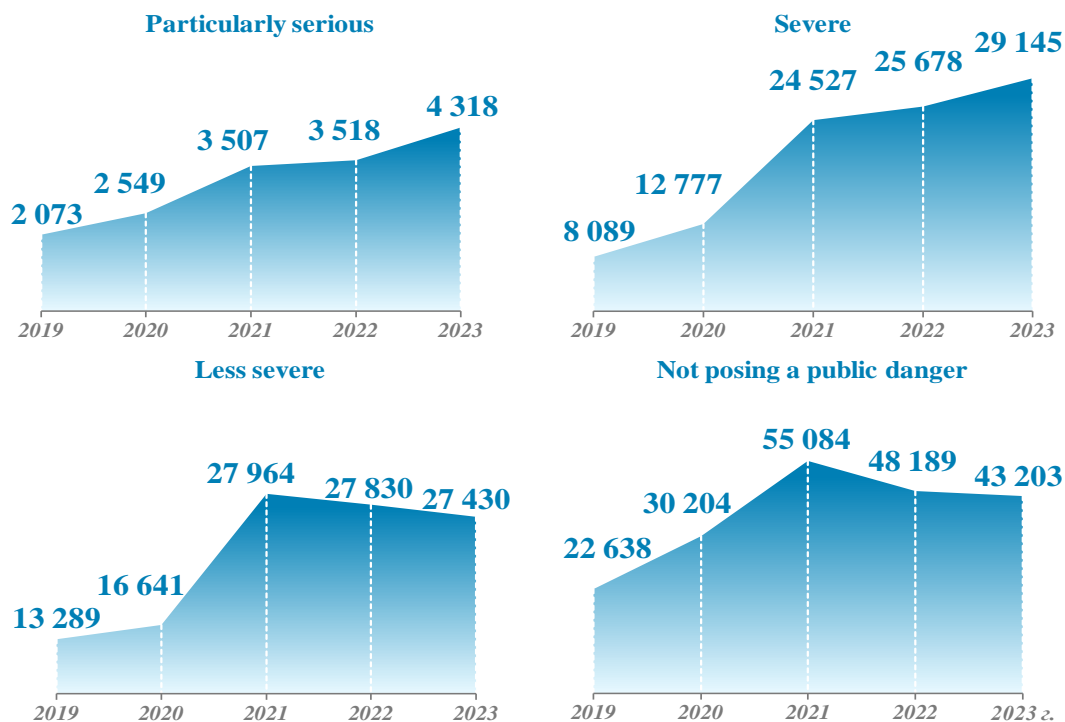
Crime rate by region
(January-December of the corresponding year, cases per 10 thousand people)



Crime rate – This is a quantitative characteristic of crime, measured both in absolute terms (the number of crimes committed over a certain period of time in a certain territory) and in relative terms (the number of crimes committed per 10 000 or 100 000 people).

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has implemented comprehensive measures to prevent offenses and combat crime, which has allowed achieving positive results in ensuring law and order and significantly improving the criminal situation in the country.

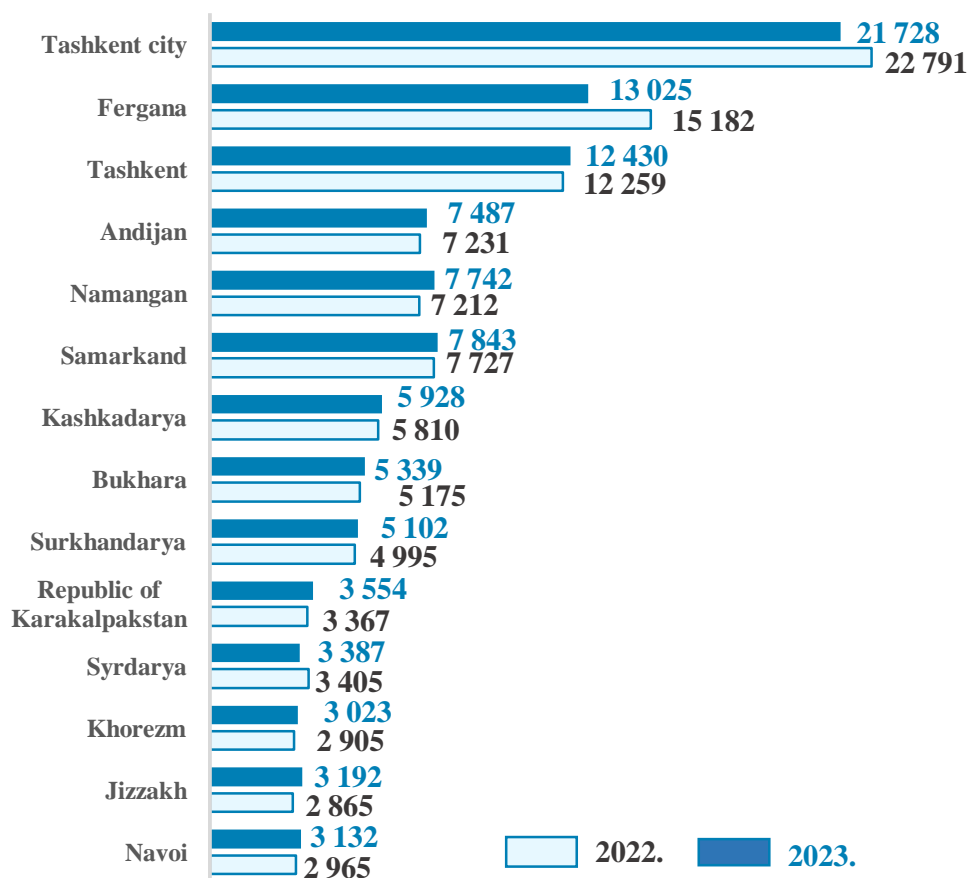
The dynamics of crime by severity
(January-December of the corresponding year, units)



Thus, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of registered crimes in January-December 2023 in the country amounted to 104 096 cases), the decline, compared with the same period in 2022, amounted to 1.1%. The number of crimes for this period, at the rate of 10 thousand people, amounted to 28.3 cases.

According to the Criminal Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the classification of crimes, depending on the nature and degree of public danger, is divided into those that do not pose a great public danger, less serious, grave and especially grave.

Registered crimes by region
(January-December of the corresponding year, units)



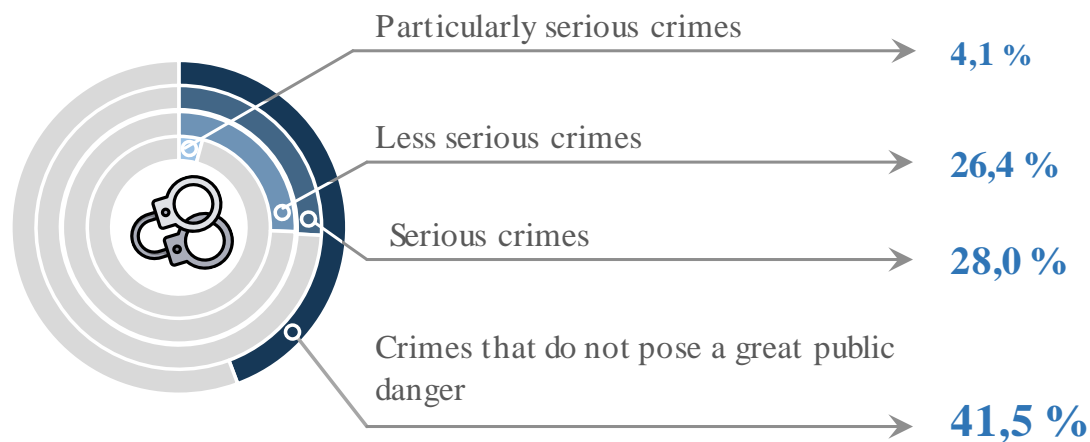
Those that **do not pose a great public danger include intentional crimes**, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for no more than three years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for no more than five years.

Less serious crimes include intentional crimes, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than three years, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than five years.

Grave crimes include intentional crimes, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than five, but not more than ten years.

Particularly serious crimes include intentional crimes, for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than ten years, or life imprisonment.

The proportion of crimes of the Republic of Uzbekistan by severity
(January-December 2023)



In January-December 2023, the largest number of crimes by territory was recorded in Tashkent city (21 728 units), Fergana (13 025 units), Tashkent(12 430 units) and Andijan (7 487 units) regions, the smallest – in Jizzakh (3 192 units), Syrdarya (3 387 units) and Khorezm (3 023 units) regions.

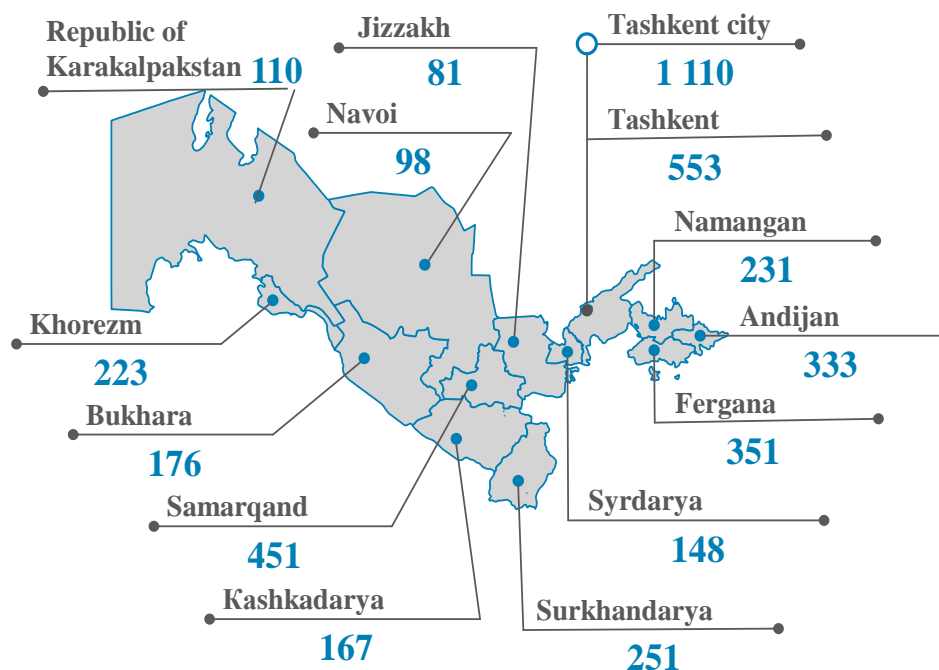
The decrease in crime over the corresponding period of 2022 amounted to 1 063 cases in Tashkent city and 2 157 in the Ferghana region, while an increase in crime was observed in Namangan – 530 and Samarkand regions –116 cases.

Over the past five years (January-December 2019-2023), the republic as a whole has seen an increase in the number of registered crimes by 2.3 times. Thus, if in January-December 2019 crimes amounted to 46 089 cases, then for the same period in 2023 this figure increased to 104 096. Meanwhile, a sharp jump towards growth was observed in January-December 2021 (111 082 units) and, according to compared to the corresponding period in 2020, it increased 1.8 times. Analysis of changes compared to 2022 showed that the decline in crime in January-December 2023 amounted to 1 119 offenses.

In 2023, the highest crime rate per 10 000 population was recorded in Tashkent city – 71.5 cases, then the following gradation was observed in Tashkent – 40.7, Syrdarya – 37.1, Fergana – 32.1, Navoi – 29.1, Bukhara – 26.1, Namangan – 25.3 and Andijan – 22.1 regions.

The lowest crime rate was recorded in Jizzakh – 21.2, Samarkand – 18.6, Surkhandarya – 17.7 and Kashkadarya –16.6 regions and, further, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 17.7. Khorezm region ranks last in terms of crime, here it amounted to 15.1 cases per 10 thousand population.

Particularly serious crimes in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(January-December 2023, units)



Among the crimes in January-December 2023, which do not pose a great public danger, the leading place is occupied by Tashkent city – 18.4% and Fergana region – 14.4%. Tashkent city – 14.7%, Tashkent – 13.7% and Fergana – 11.2% regions prevail among the less severe ones. Along with this, the lowest rates were recorded in Navoi (3.8%) and Khorezm (3.1%) regions.

In terms of serious crimes, Tashkent city also leads - 29.6%, Fergana - 11.6% and Tashkent - 9.4% regions. Small shares are observed in Syrdarya - 3.0%, Khorezm and Navoi - 2.7% each, Jizzakh - 2.6% regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 2.8%.

Among the especially serious crimes committed, Tashkent city takes precedence - 25.7%, Tashkent region - 12.8% and Samarkand region - 10.4%. Relatively small shares fall on the Syrdarya region - 3.4%, Navoi region - 2.3%, Jizzakh region - 1.9% and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 2.5%.

The bulk number of especially serious crimes were committed in Tashkent – 1 110 cases, Tashkent - 553 and Samarkand regions - 451 cases. Further in Fergana - 351, Andijan - 333, Surkhandarya - 251, Khorezm - 223, Kashkadarya regions - 167 cases. Relatively low cases were observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 110, Navoi - 98 and Jizzakh regions - 81 units.

Crime according to the severity of its commission in the regions
(for January-December 2023, units)

	<i>Total *</i>	<i>of these:</i>			
		<i>not posing a great public danger</i>	<i>less severe</i>	<i>severe</i>	<i>especially severe</i>
The Republic of Uzbekistan	104 096	43 203	27 430	29 145	4 318
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	3 554	1 523	1 116	805	110
<i>regions:</i>					
Andijan	7 487	3 094	2 093	1 967	333
Bukhara	5 339	2 156	1 363	1 644	176
Jizzakh	3 192	1 313	1 028	770	81
Kashkadarya	5 928	2 806	1 724	1 231	167
Navoi	3 132	1 223	1 032	779	98
Namangan	7 742	3 400	2 037	2 074	231
Samarkand	7 843	3 369	2 134	1 889	451
Surkhandarya	5 102	2 052	1 486	1 313	251
Syrdarya	3 387	1 190	1 184	865	148
Tashkent	12 430	5 386	3 750	2 741	553
Fergana	13 025	6 230	3 076	3 368	351
Khorezm	3 023	1 153	854	793	223
Tashkent city	21 728	7 967	4 019	8 632	1 110
DPST**	1 184	341	534	274	35

* *Crimes recorded across all service lines*

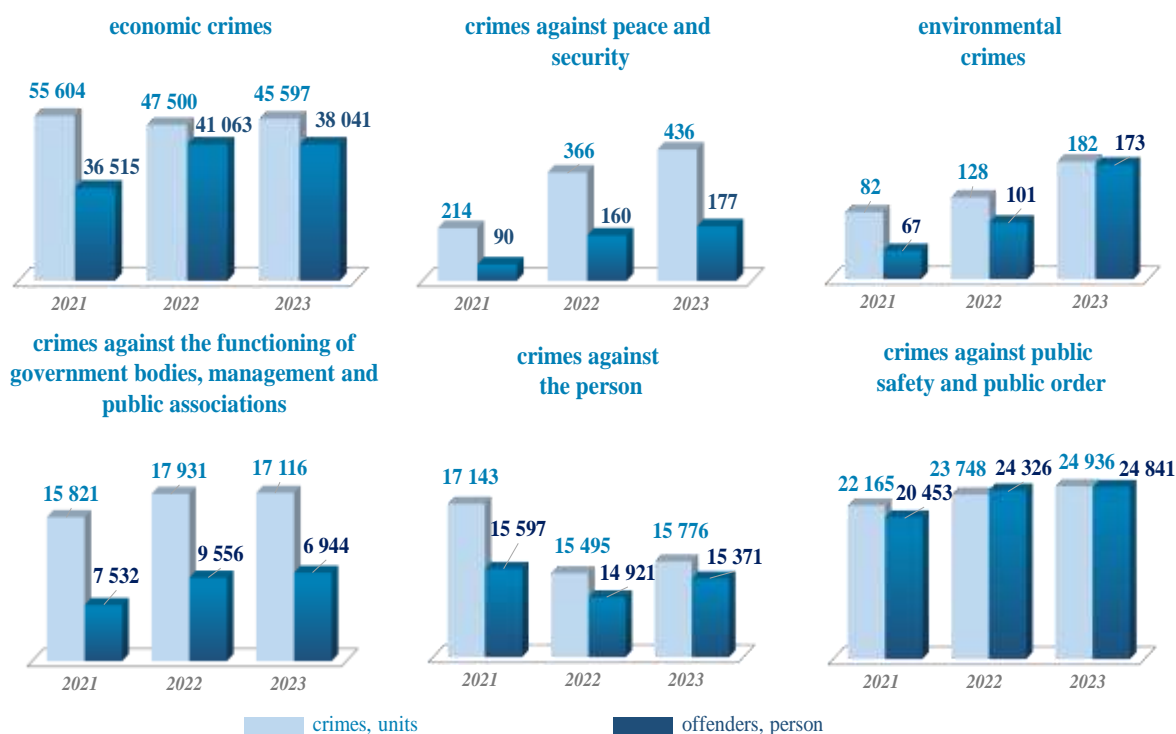
According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **sections of crimes** include crimes committed in the field of economics, crimes against peace and security, crimes against the order of military service, crimes against the functioning of government bodies, management and public associations, crimes against the person, crimes against public safety and public order, crimes in the field of ecology.

The largest number of registered crimes were committed in the economic sphere - 43.8%, crimes against public safety and public order take second place - 24.0%, followed by crimes against the functioning of government bodies, management and public associations - 16.4%, and also crimes against the person – 15.2%.

Insignificant shares of crimes against peace and security - 0.4%, in the field of ecology - 0.2%.

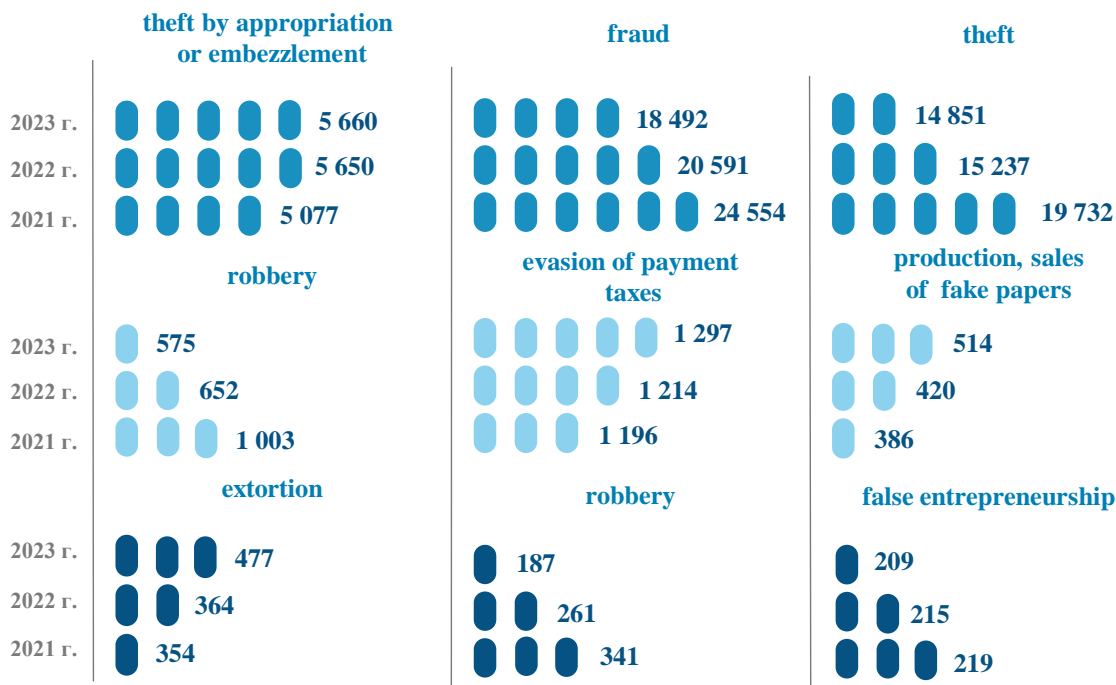
Crime sections

(for January-December of the corresponding year)



According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, crimes in the field of economics are divided into theft of other people's property, against the foundations of the economy, in the field of economic activity. In turn, crimes against peace and security are divided into crimes against the peace and security of mankind, as well as crimes against the country. Crimes against the person are divided into crimes against life, health, sexual freedom, family, youth and morality, freedom, honor and dignity, and constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. Crimes against the functioning of government bodies, management and public associations, in turn, include crimes against the order of government and against justice.

Registered crimes in the field of economics
(for January-December of the corresponding year, units)

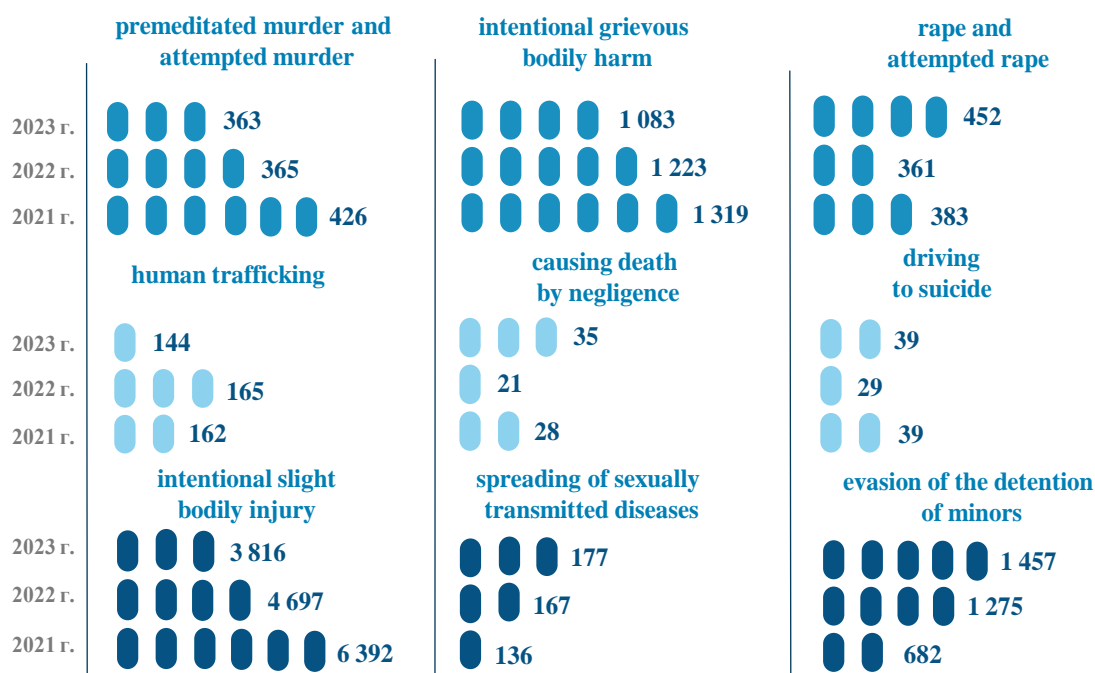


Among economic crimes identified in the country, fraud accounts for more than 40%, theft accounts for 32.6%, small shares for theft by embezzlement - 12.4%, robberies - 1.3% and despoliation - 0,4 %.

At the end of 2023, among economic crimes, a total of 18 492 **cases of fraud** were identified (taking over someone else's property or the right to someone else's property through deception or breach of trust) (40.6% of all types of economic crimes), 14 851 **theft** (secret theft of someone else's property) (32.6%), 5,660 **thefts through misappropriation or embezzlement** (12.4%), 1,297 **tax evasion** (2.8%), 575 **robberies** (1.3%), 477 **extortion** (obtaining illegal property benefits through coercion, influencing the will of the victim) (1.0%), 514 **cases of manufacturing, selling counterfeit money, excise stamps or securities** (1.1%), 187 **despoliation** (attack with the aim of stealing someone else's property, committed with violence, dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence) (0.4%), 724 violations of the rules for the use of electricity, heat, gas, water supply (1.6%), 210 illegal production or trafficking of ethyl alcohol, alcohol and tobacco products (0.5%), 328 abuse of their powers by officials of a non-state commercial or other non-state organization (0.7%) etc.

Registered crimes against the person

(for January-December of the corresponding year, units)



Among the crimes against the person detected in the country, intentional minor bodily injuries account for 24.2% of other registered crimes, intentional moderate bodily injuries – 15.9%, evasion from the detention of minors or disabled persons – 9.2%.

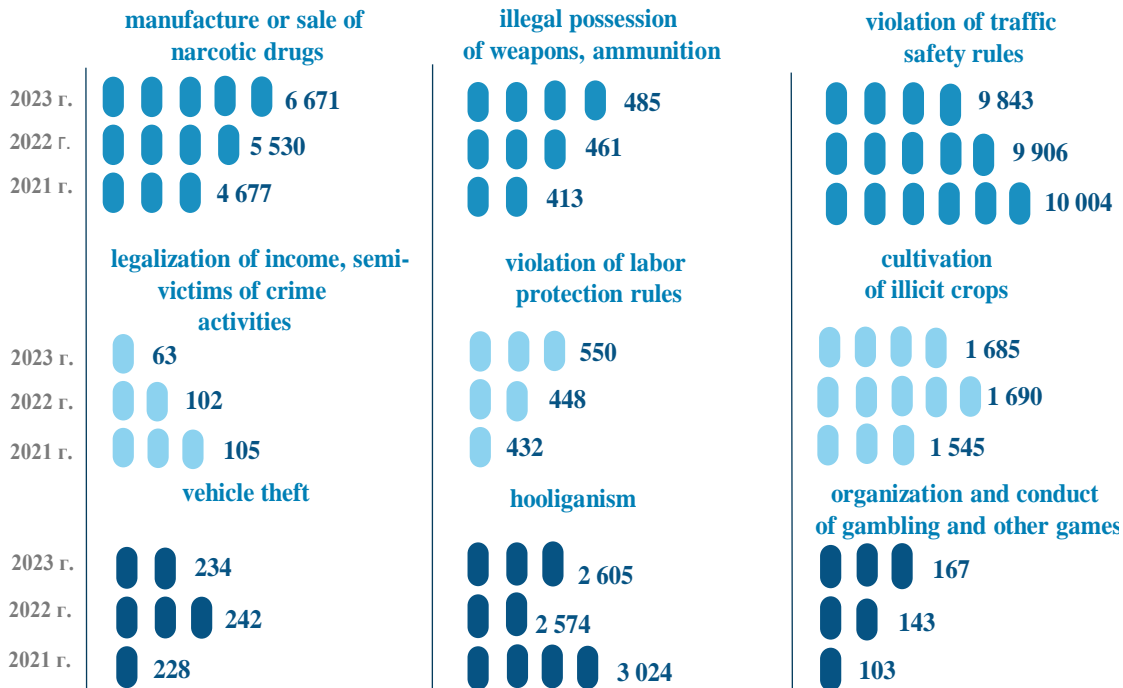
In January-December 2023, compared to the same period In 2021, there was a decline in the following types of crimes: **intentional minor bodily injury** – by 40.3%, **human trafficking** –by 11.1%, **premeditated murder and attempted murder** (intentional deprivation of life of someone) - by 14.8%, **intentional grievous bodily harm** (intentional infliction of bodily injury, life-threatening at the time causing or resulting in loss of vision, speech) –by 17.9%.

An increase was noted for the following types of crimes: **evasion from the detention of minors or disabled persons** – by 2.1, **the spread of sexually transmitted diseases** – by 1.3, **causing death by negligence** – by 1.3, **rape and their attempts** – by 1.2 times.

Robbery is an attack with the aim of stealing someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 164).

Robbery is the open theft of other people's property (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 166).

**Registered crimes against public
safety and public order**
(for January-December of the corresponding year, units)



Among crimes against public safety and public order detected in the country, violations of traffic safety rules or vehicle operation account for 39.5%, manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs – 26.8%, hooliganism – 10.4%.

In January-December 2023, compared to the same period In 2021, there was an increase in crimes: **manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs** – by 42.6%, **illegal possession of weapons, military supplies** – by 17.4%, **organization and conduct of gambling and other risk-based games** - by 62.3%, **violation of labor protection rules** –by 27.3%, **cultivation of illicit crops** by 9.1% and **vehicle theft** by 2.6%.

There was a decrease in hooliganism – by 13.9%, **violation of vehicle safety rules** – by 1.6%, **legalization of proceeds from criminal activity**, i.e. giving a legitimate appearance to the origin of money by transferring it – by 40.0%.

Hooliganism is a deliberate disregard for the rules of behavior in society, involving beatings, causing minor bodily injury or destruction or damage to other people's property, causing significant damage (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 277).

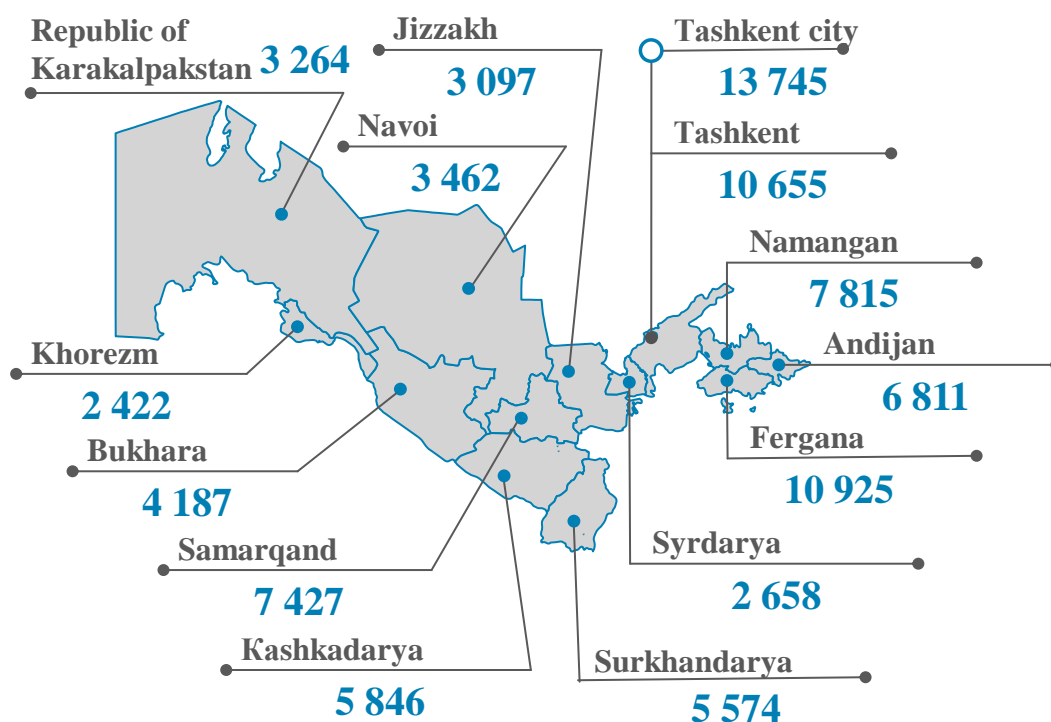
SECTION 2. THE NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The total number of identified persons who committed crimes during the period under review amounted to 88 913 people.

Persons who have committed crimes are persons officially registered by law enforcement agencies, on whom criminal cases have been opened.

Among the identified offenders, 72 061 persons were brought to criminal responsibility (81.9%), of which 3.9% were minors, and 12.3% were female offenders.

The number of identified perpetrators of crimes by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for January-December 2023, people)

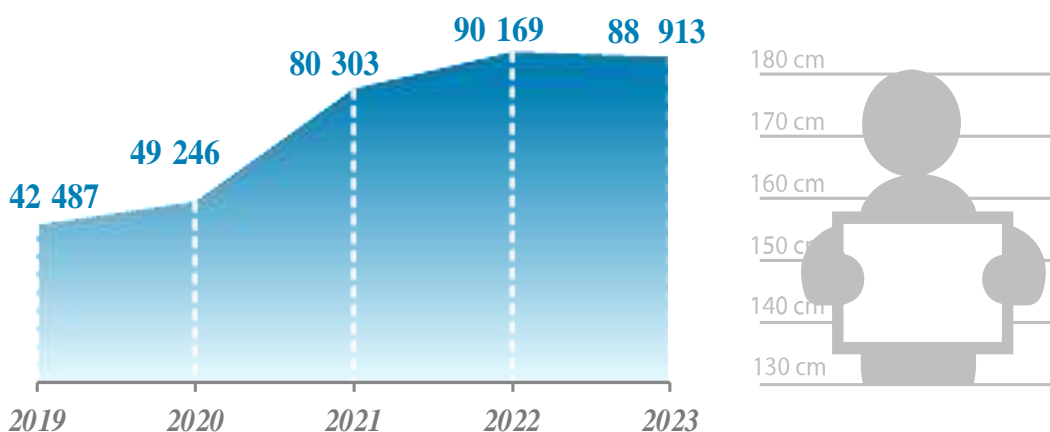


In January-December 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the number of violators decreased by 1 256 people.

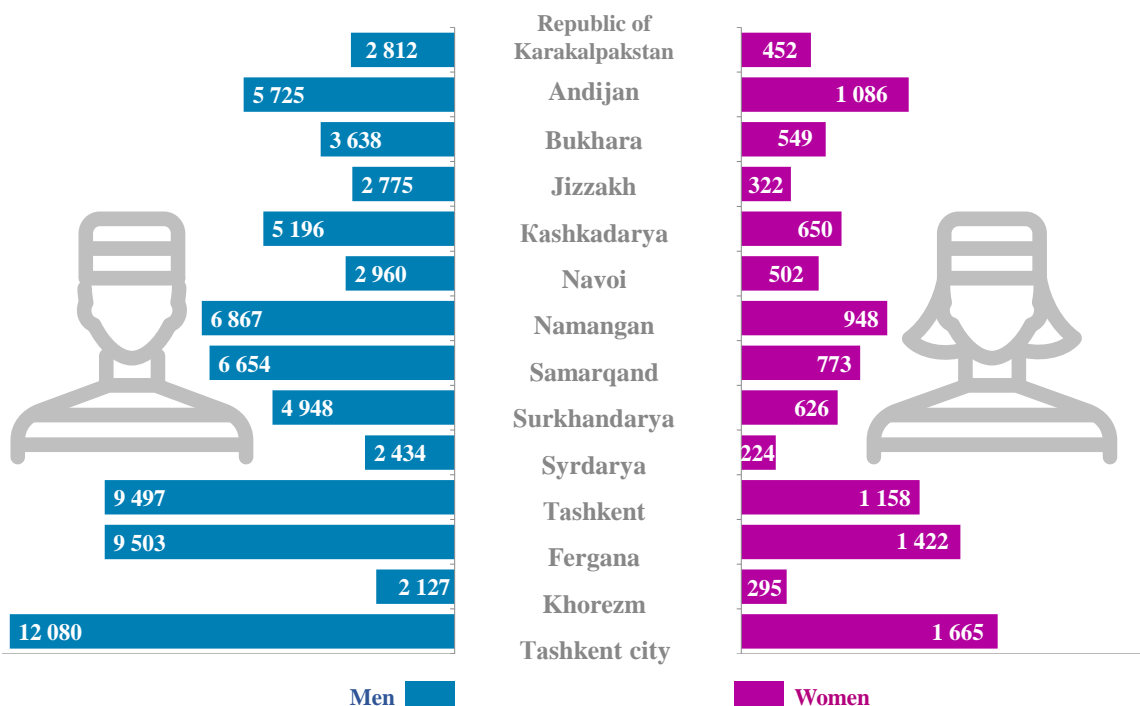
The largest number of them was recorded in Tashkent city (13 745 people), followed by Fergana (10 925 people) and Tashkent (10 655 people) regions. The lowest number was registered in Navoi (3 462 people), Syrdarya (2 658 people) and Khorezm (2 422 people) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 3 264 people.

When analyzing offenders per 100 000 population, it was revealed that the capital of the republic prevails here – 452.0 thousand people, followed by Tashkent – 349.1 thousand, Navoi – 322.0 thousand, Fergana – 269.0 thousand, Syrdarya – 290.8 thousand, Namangan – 254.9 thousand, Andijan – 200.7 thousand and Surkhandarya regions – 193.7 thousand people.

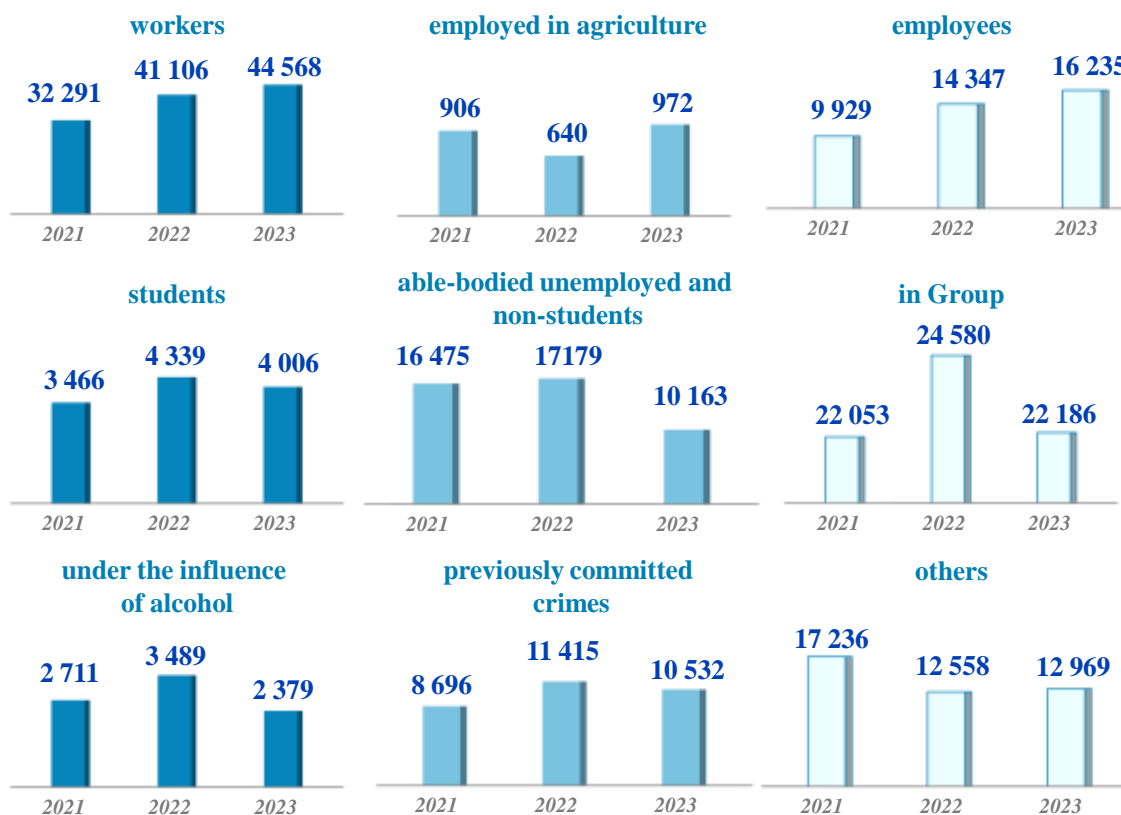
Identified persons who committed crimes in the country
(for January-December of the corresponding year, person)



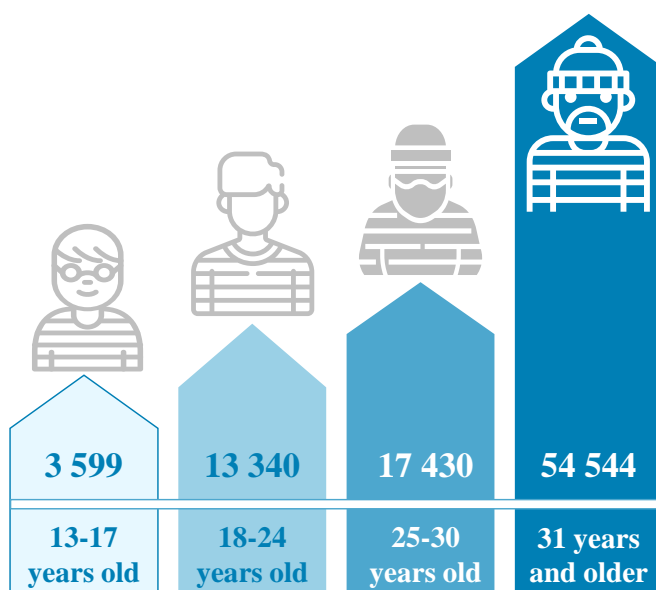
Persons who have committed crimes in the regions based on gender
(for January-December 2023, people)



Categories of persons who have committed crimes
(for January-December of the corresponding year, people)



Identified persons who committed crimes by age
(for January-December 2023,)



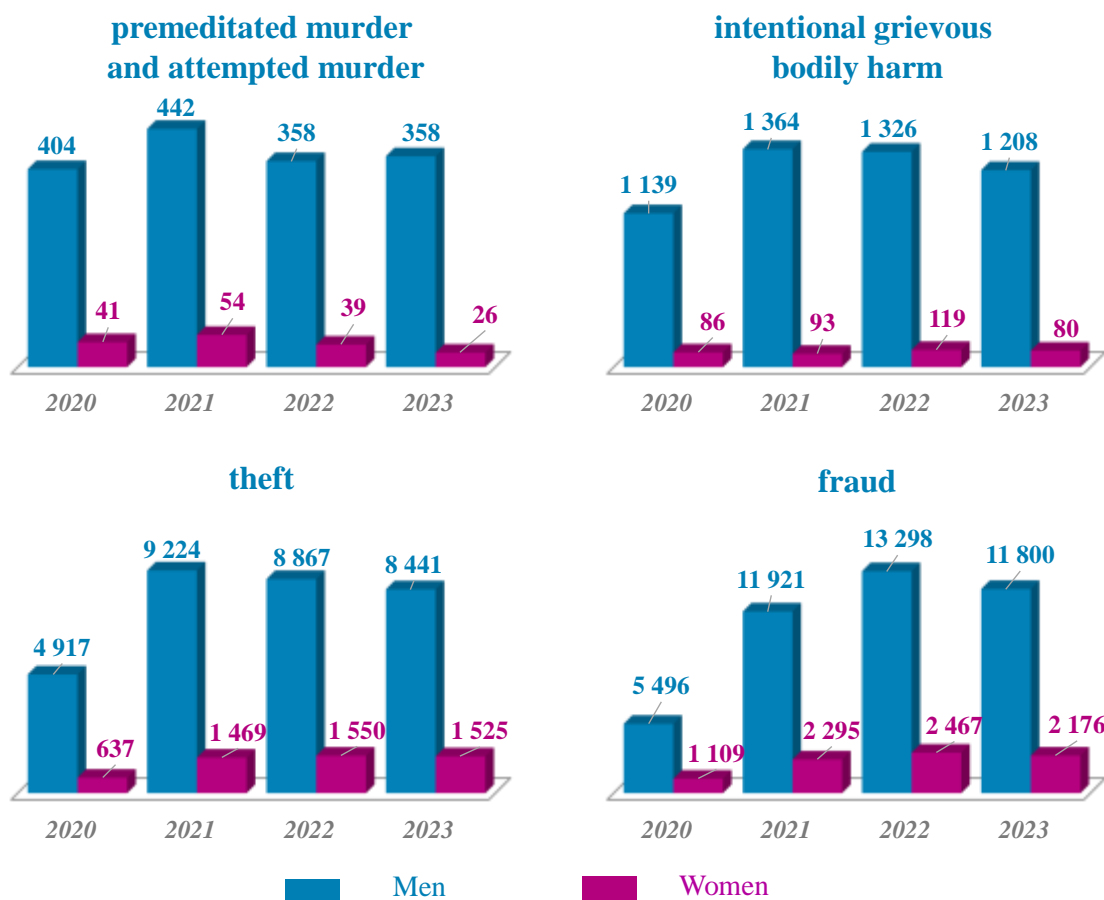
The age structure of the persons who committed crimes by types
(for January-December 2023, people)

<i>Crimes by type</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>including:</i>			
		<i>13-17 years old</i>	<i>18-24 years old</i>	<i>25-30 years old</i>	<i>31 years and older</i>
Premeditated murder and attempted murder	384	12	61	74	237
intentional grievous bodily harm	1 288	103	292	286	607
rape and attempted rape	453	54	135	94	170
theft	9 966	1 602	2 490	1 765	4 109
robbery and robbery	1 078	181	405	223	269
fraud	13 976	135	1 442	3 024	9 375
extortion	438	27	128	110	173
hooliganism	4 421	453	1 220	1 201	1 547
embezzlement by appropriation or misappropriation	8 470	4	339	1 126	7 001
bribery	1 197	1	96	222	878

An analysis of the age of offenders in January-December 2023 showed that of their total number, the largest proportion were citizens aged 31 years and older – 61.3% (54 544 people), followed by 25-30 years – 19.6% (17 430 people), small proportions among 18-24-year-olds – 15.0% (13 340 people) and 13-17-year-olds - 4.0% (3 599 people).

By type of crime, among 31-year-olds and older, fraud was committed the most – 17.2%, theft by embezzlement or embezzlement -12.8%. Among 25-30-year-old offenders, fraud was committed the most – 17.3%, theft - 10.1%, hooliganism - 6.9%. Among 18-24-year-olds, the largest number of thefts was noted – 18.7% and fraud – 10.8%. Among 13-17-year-olds committed the most thefts (44.5%), hooliganism (12.6%), as well as robberies and brigandage (5.0%).

The number of persons who have committed crimes by their types
(for January-December of the corresponding year, people)



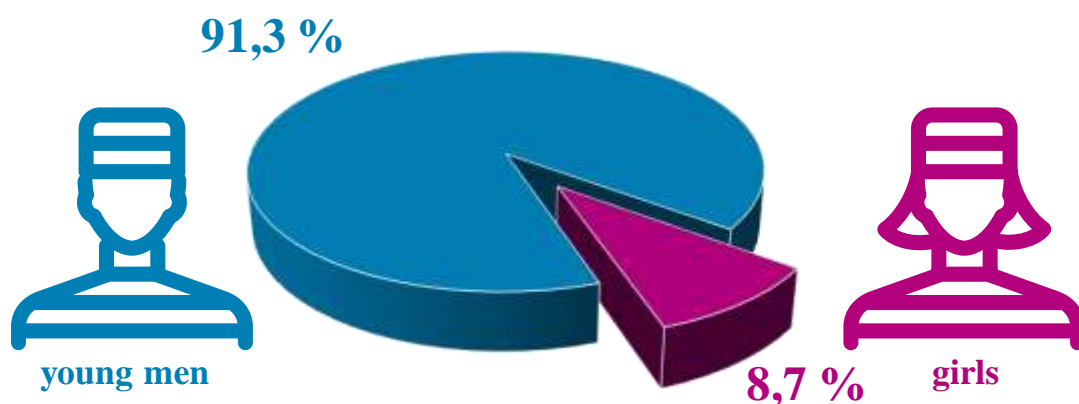
In January-December 2023, the total number of women who committed crimes amounted to 10 891 people. An analysis of the number of women who committed crimes in the regions showed that the highest level was recorded in Fergana – 1 422, Tashkent – 1 158 regions and Tashkent city – 1 665 people. Low rates were recorded in Khorezm (295 women) and Syrdarya (224 women) regions.

Along with this, the number of men who committed crimes has reached 78 022 people. The high level of male offenders was noted in Tashkent city – 12 080, Fergana – 9 503 and Tashkent – 9 497 regions.

According to the results of January-December 2023, an analysis of the number of identified persons among minors showed that their number, compared with the same period in 2022, increased by 487 people, while 744 people are aged 13-15 years, 2 855 people are 16-17-year-olds.

Inaction – socially dangerous, strong-willed and passive behavior, consisting in the failure of a person to perform certain actions, the obligation to commit which is prescribed by regulations.

Minors who have committed crimes based on gender
(for January-December 2023)



A minor – This is a person who has not reached the age of eighteen.

The number of juvenile offenders in January-December 2023 reached 3 559 people, which is 4.0% of their total number. The analysis of offenders among these persons showed that girls made up 8.7% (314 people).

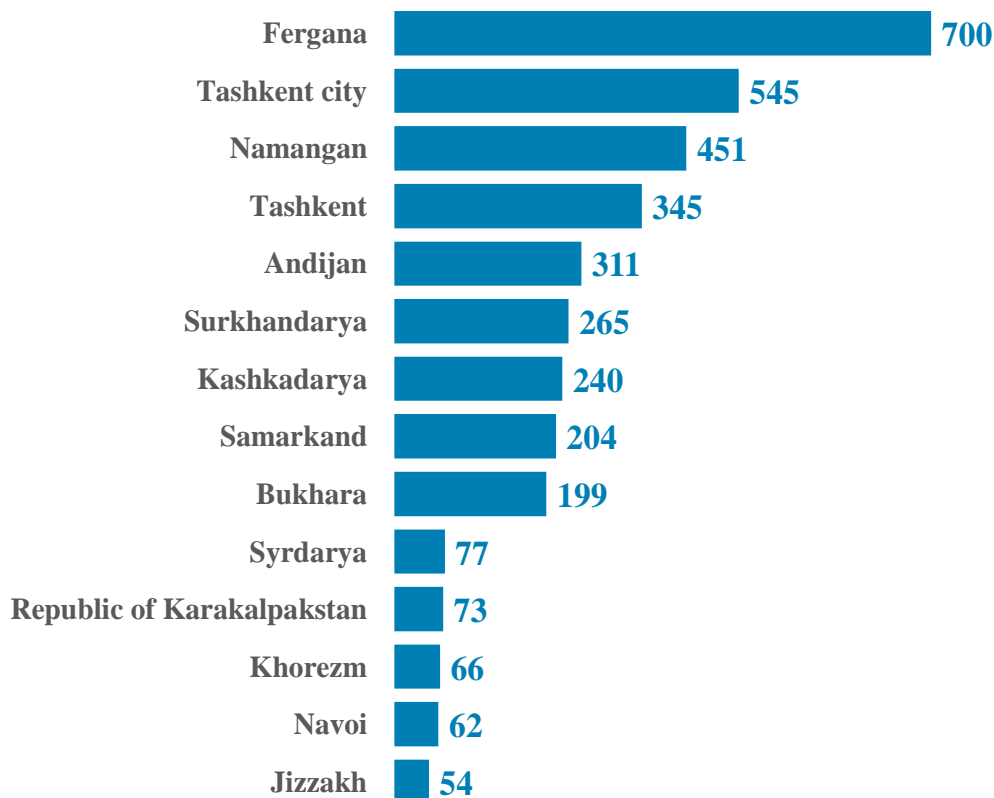
The number of minors who have committed crimes
(for January-December of the corresponding year, people)



In January-December 2023, compared with the same period in 2022, the number of minors who committed crimes increased by 15.6%, and in January-December 2021 – by 1.4 times. The largest number of minors was recorded in the Fergana region (700 people), followed by Tashkent city (545 people), Namangan (451 people) and Tashkent (345 people) regions. At the same time, the least number of juvenile offenders were registered in the Jizzakh (54 people), Khorezm (66 people), Syrdarya (77 people) and Navoi (62 people) regions.

Of the 3,599 persons, 82.6% were brought to criminal liability

The number of minors who have committed crimes in the regions
(for January-December 2023, people)



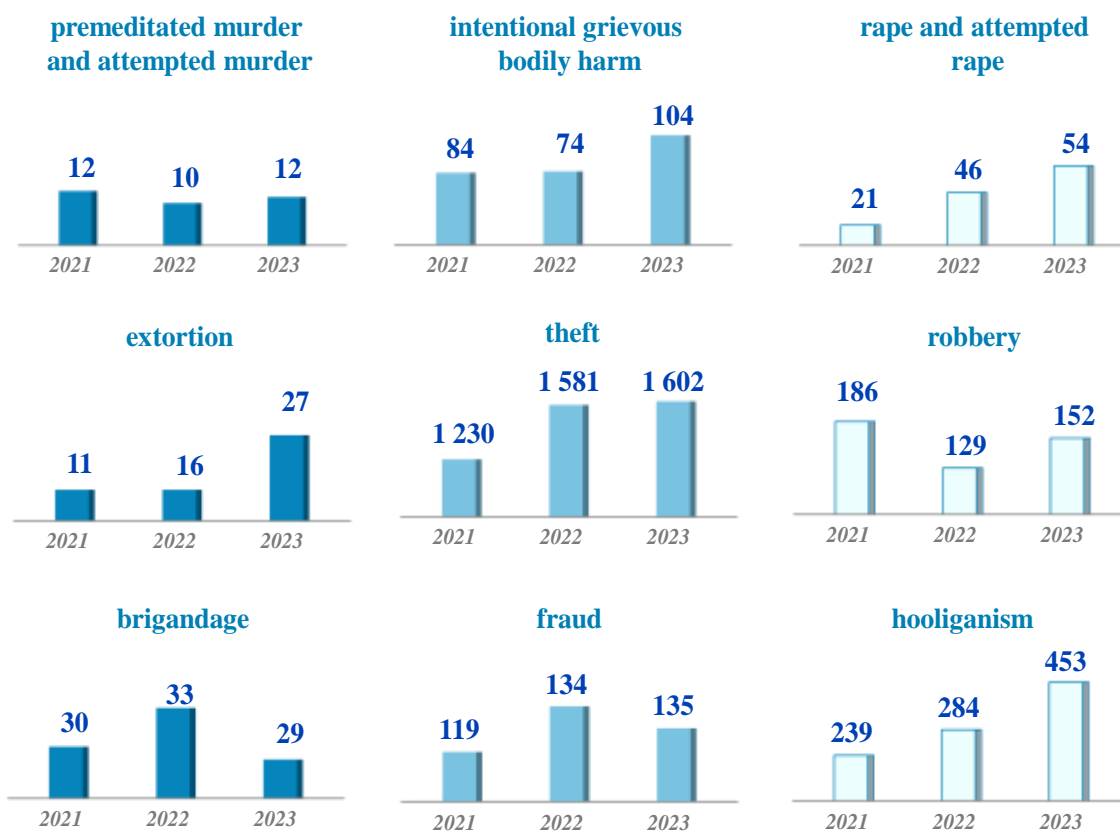
In January-December 2023, 1 602 minors committed theft, 453 – hooliganism, 135 – fraud, 181 – robberies and robberies, 104 – intentional grievous bodily harm, 54 – rape and attempted rape, 12 persons – premeditated murders and attempts on them.

The Fergana region has the largest number of registered male juvenile offenders – 6.4% of the total number of offenders in this region, followed by Tashkent city – 545 males (4.0% of the total number of offenders in the city) and Namangan region – 451 persons (5.8%). Fergana - 59 people, Namangan – 51, Bukhara and Tashkent regions prevail among female minors –24 people each. By Tashkent city 57 female minors who committed crimes have been recorded.

Rape – sexual intercourse with the use of violence, threats or using the helpless state of the victim (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Art. 118).

Attempted rape - this is an attempt to commit rape, which does not end with sexual intercourse. However, the attempt itself is a crime.

Minors who have committed crimes by type
(for January-December of the corresponding year, people)



The number of minors in crimes committed in January-December 2023, compared with the same period in 2022, decreased by 0.9 times in robberies. The following types of crimes showed an increase in the number of minors: theft – by 1.0 times, fraud – by 1.0, premeditated murders and attempted murders – by 1.2, intentional grievous bodily harm – by 1.4, rape and attempted rape – by 1.2, extortion – 1.7 times, hooliganism – 1.6 times.

In addition, during January-December 2023, 57 minors committed the manufacture or sale of narcotic drugs, 121 persons – an accident without a fatal outcome, 4 persons – the manufacture or sale of counterfeit money or securities.

At the place of employment at the time of the crime, 2 730 students, 510 workers, 148 able-bodied (unemployed and non-students), 8 employees and 190 other categories of persons were registered among minors.

Explanations of statistical indicators

A registered crime – a socially dangerous act identified and officially registered by law enforcement agencies, provided for by criminal law.

Classification of crimes – crimes, depending on the nature and degree of public danger, are divided into: not posing a great public danger; less serious; grave; especially grave (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: art. 15).

Extortion– the requirement to transfer someone else's property or the right to someone else's property, the provision of property benefits or the commission of property-related actions under threat of violence against the person of the victim or persons close to him, damage or destruction of property, or the disclosure of information that they wish to keep secret or by creating an environment that forces the victim to transfer property or the right to property (Criminal Code RUz: Article 165).

Intentional grievous bodily harm – intentional infliction of bodily injury, life-threatening at the time of causing or resulting in loss of vision, speech, hearing or any organ or complete loss of its functions by an organ, mental or other health disorder associated with a permanent loss of general working capacity of over thirty-three percent, or termination of pregnancy or indelible disfigurement of the body (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Article 104).

Receiving a bribe – knowingly illegal acceptance by an official of a state body, an organization with state participation or a self-government body of citizens personally or through an intermediary of material assets or the extraction of property benefits for the performance or non-performance in the interests of the bribe giver of a certain action that the official should have or could have performed using his official position (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: art. 210).

Cultivation of illicit crops – This is the cultivation of plant crops that are prohibited by law in a given country or region. This may include the cultivation of narcotic plants. The cultivation of illicit crops is often a crime and can be punished with fines, arrest and even imprisonment, depending on the severity of the violation.

Legalization of proceeds from crime (or money laundering) – This is a process in which illegally earned money is turned into legitimate-looking funds by investing, moving or transferring them to accounts in legal sources.